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PETITION FEE

Under 37 CFR 1.17(f), (g) & (h)

TRANSMITTAL

Fees are subject to annual revision)

Completed form to: Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Application Number	10/802,852
Filing Date	March 18, 2004
First Named Inventor	Shoji KODAMA
Art Unit	
Examiner Name	
Attorney Docket Number	274.43201X00

Enclosed is a petition filed under 37 CFR §1.102(d) that requires a processing fee (37 CFR 1.17(f), (g), or (h)). Payment of \$ 130.00 is enclosed.

This form should be included with the above-mentioned petition and faxed or mailed to the Office using the appropriate Mail Stop (e.g., Mail Stop Petition), if applicable. For transmittal of processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17(i), see form PTO/SB/171.

Payment of Fees (small entity amounts are NOT available for the petition (fees)

- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1417:
- ☐ petition fee under 37 CFR 1.17(f), (g) or (h) ☒ any deficiency of fees and credit of any overpayments
- Enclose a duplicative copy of this form for fee processing.
- ☐ Check in the amount of \$ _____ is enclosed.
- ☒ Payment by credit card (From PTO-2038 or equivalent enclosed). Do not provide credit card information on this form.

Petition Fees under 37 CFR 1.17(f):**Fee \$400****Fee Code 1462**

For petitions filed under:

- § 1.53(e) - to accord a filing date.
 § 1.57(a) - to according a filing date.
 § 1.182 - for decision on a question not specifically provided for.
 § 1.183 - to suspend the rules.
 § 1.378(e) for reconsideration of decision on petition refusing to accept delayed payment of maintenance fee in an expired patent.
 § 1.741(b) - to accord a filing date to an application under §1.740 for extension of a patent term.

Petition Fees under 37 CFR 1.17(g):**Fee \$200****Fee code 1463**

For petitions filed under:

- §1.12 - for access to an assignment record.
 §1.14 - for access to an application.
 §1.47 - for filing by other than all the inventors or a person not the inventor.
 §1.59 - for expungement of information.
 §1.103(a) - to suspend action in an application.
 §1.136(b) - for review of a request for extension of time when the provisions of section 1.136(a) are not available.
 §1.295 - for review of refusal to publish a statutory invention registration.
 §1.296 - to withdraw a request for publication of a statutory invention registration filed on or after the date the notice of intent to publish issued.
 §1.377 - for review of decision refusing to accept and record payment of a maintenance fee filed prior to expiration of a patent.
 §1.550(c) - for patent owner requests for extension of time in ex parte reexamination proceedings.
 §1.956 - for patent owner requests for extension of time in inter partes reexamination proceedings.
 § 5.12 - for expedited handling of a foreign filing license.
 § 5.15 - for changing the scope of a license.
 § 5.25 - for retroactive license.

Petition Fees under 37 CFR 1.17(h):**Fee \$130****Fee Code 1464**

For petitions filed under:

- §1.19(g) - to request documents in a form other than that provided in this part.
 §1.84 - for accepting color drawings or photographs.
 §1.91 - for entry of a model or exhibit.
 §1.102(d) - to make an application special.
 §1.138(c) - to expressly abandon an application to avoid publication.
 §1.313 - to withdraw an application from issue.
 §1.314 - to defer issuance of a patent.

Name (Print/Type)

Carl I. Brundidge

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

29,621

Signature

Date

August 25, 2005

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.



274.43201X00

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Shoji KODAMA

Serial No.: 10/802,852

Filed: March 18, 2004

For: STORAGE SYSTEM STORING A FILE WITH MULTIPLE
DIFFERENT FORMATS AND METHOD THEREOF

**PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL
UNDER 37 CFR §1.102(MPEP §708.02)**

MS Petition

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

August 25, 2005

Sir:

Applicants hereby petition the Commissioner to make the above-identified application special in accordance with 37 CFR §1.102(d). Pursuant to MPEP §708.02(VIII), Applicants state the following.

(A) This Petition is accompanied by the fee set forth in 37 CFR §1.17(h).

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional payment due, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1417.

(B) All claims are directed to a single invention.

If the Office determines that all claims are not directed to a single invention, Applicant will make an election without traverse as a prerequisite to the grant of special status in conformity with established telephone restriction practice.

08/26/2005 SZEWDIE1 00000077 10802852

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130.00 DP

(C) A pre-examination search has been conducted.

The search was directed towards a storage system, a method implemented in the storage system and a system including the storage system and a file conversion unit. The storage system according to the present invention stores an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file and includes a storage media, and a file conversion unit which, in response to a request to store an original file, converts the original file to at least one format converted file. The storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file.

The search of the above features was conducted in the following areas:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Subclasses</u>
707	2, 10, 100, 101, 200, 203
711	113, 114, 161, 162
715	523

Additionally, a computer database search was conducted on the USPTO systems EAST and WEST.

(D) The following is a list of the references deemed most closely related to the subject matter encompassed by the claims:

<u>U.S. Patent Number</u>	<u>Inventors</u>
5,708,828	Coleman
5,848,415	Guck
6,122,685	Bachmat
6,615,327	Satoyama et al
6,691,113	Harrison et al

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. Inventor(s)

2001/0013085	Yamamoto
2002/0059263	Shima et al
2002/0059307	Tomita et al
2002/0169792	Perinet et al

<u>Foreign Number</u>	<u>Inventor</u>
JP 2001-0312483	Kitamura et al

A copy of each of these references (as well as other references uncovered during the search) is enclosed in an accompanying IDS.

(E) It is submitted that the present invention is patentable over the references for the following reasons.

It is submitted that the cited references, whether taken individually or in combination with each other, fail to teach or suggest the invention as claimed. In particular, the cited references, at a minimum, fail to teach or suggest as recited in the claims:

a first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21 of storing the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage medium and managing a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file.

Further, the cited references fail to teach or suggest the above noted features of the present invention when taken in combination with other limitations recited in the claims.

To the extent applicable to the present Petition, Applicants submit that although the distinguishing feature may represent a substantial portion of the claimed invention, the claimed invention including said feature and its inter-operation of the features recited in the claims provides a novel storage system and system and method related to or implemented in or by said storage system not taught or suggested by any of the references of record.

The references considered most closely related to the claimed invention are briefly discussed below:

Coleman (U.S. Patent No. 5,708,828) discloses a data conversion system and method which converts data between different software and hardware platforms. The DCLE of the present invention converts data from any number of different types or formats from any of various platforms to a single common data standard having a pre-defined generic data type, and the data is then converted from this generic type to a new desired format or type and stored on an existing or new destination platform. Thus, the system and method of the present invention allows for multiple database conversions to be created easily and efficiently. The data conversion process begins by first defining a complete data map of the input and output data environments, as well as zero or more intermediate environments. Data objects referred to as data bridges and streams are created to logically connect or associate the input and output environments as well as the tables in the input and output data environments. In response to user input, the data conversion system and method creates an association between fields or parts in the tables (units) in the input environment and the fields

in the output environment. This essentially involves creating user specified mappings between fields in the input data environment and fields in the output data environment. When an execute command is received, the data conversion system and method accesses data from the first input environment, i.e., accesses data from the storage medium storing the data to be converted, and converts the data from the first input data environment to data having a pre-defined generic data type. Converting the data first to a pre-defined generic data type greatly simplifies the conversion process, since conversion code is only required to and from the generic data type and is not required between every possible data format. Thus, the development of conversion code is much simpler and more efficient. Once data has been converted to the generic data object, the associations are executed to convert the data from the pre-defined generic data type to the output data using the second data format. The data conversion system and method of the present invention comprises a data conversion language/engine (DCLE) which is a powerful, hardware-independent, multi-user engine which requires no custom programming code. The DCLE of the present invention converts data from any number of different types or formats from any of various platforms to a single common data standard having a pre-defined generic data type, and the data is then converted from this generic type to a new desired format or type and stored on an existing or new destination platform. Thus, the system and method of the present invention allows for multiple data base conversions to be created easily and efficiently. (See, e.g., Abstract and column 2, lines 44-56).

However, unlike the present invention, Coleman does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Coleman does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Coleman also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Coleman at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Guck (U.S. Patent No. 5,848,415) discloses a content server using an object database that supports a network of multiple User clients. The database is loaded with virtual objects that constitute source documents in the form of a multiplicity of resource objects, which may be file-oriented objects or message-oriented objects, which enable the format of any source document to be converted to another format compatible for transport via an appropriate protocol

to a requesting client User. The resource objects include a multiplicity of converter objects which are defined and placed in the database to provide format transformation from the format of the original source document content into the format required by a calling requester. The object database will be searched to find the proper converter object to transform the contents of the source document into the required format for the calling requester's facilities or for transmittal to a digital appliance in a protocol appropriate to the receiving requester or digital appliance. When a User connects to a server using a particular protocol and seeks a document via a "get" request, the server finds the corresponding resource object and, if necessary, can dynamically modify its characteristics to accommodate formatting requirements requested by the User and/or formatting requirements required by the protocol being used. A document can be dynamically converted into a wide range of formats and accessed via a wide range of protocols without the document's author having to anticipate the formats and protocols that users may require ahead of time. (See, e.g., Abstract and column 4, lines35-44).

However, unlike the present invention, Guck does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Guck does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present

invention as recited in the claims. Guck also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Guck at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Bachmat (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,685) discloses a method and apparatus for reconfiguring a file or logical volume stored on a magnetic disk storage system for optimal performance. The magnetic disk storage system contains a cache volume constituted as free storage. When appropriate, a file can be copied from its normal storage location to the cache volume with a different format to optimize the file for subsequent operations. After such operations are complete, the file can be transferred from the cache volume back to the normal storage location in the original format. The above and further objects and advantages are obtained in accordance with this invention by storing data in a first data block according to a first of a plurality of possible formats for operating in response to data transfer requests. A second data block is established for storing data in a second format. When a need for processing data in the second format exists, a copy of the data in the first format is transferred from the first data block to the second data block in the second format. Thereafter data

transfer requests are directed to the second data block. (See, e.g., Abstract and column 2, lines 40-49).

However, unlike the present invention, Bachmat does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

Particularly, Bachmat does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Bachmat also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Bachmat at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Yamamoto (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0013085) discloses a processor of a mainframe host with a variable length/fixed length format conversion function, and furthermore, provided with a function capable of connecting with a disk array provided outside a frame of the mainframe host by a fixed length interface. As a result, data to which the mainframe host, a UNIX

server, and a PC server separately access can be commonly stored into the disk array equipped with the fixed length format interface. An interface for connecting a mainframe unit to an open system, is made identical to another interface for connecting a disk array which commonly stores therein data accessed by, for example, a UNIX server and a PC server, to both the mainframe host and the open system. As a result, a management step number of the computer system can be reduced, and the computer system can be easily utilized. In the case that a plurality of mainframes are connected to the disk array by way of the fixed length format type interface, each of these mainframes employs the disk cache to execute the fixed length/variable length format conversion function. In this case, when a write request is issued from a certain mainframe, data stored in the data cache of this mainframe is not made coincident with data stored in a data cache of another mainframe. As a consequence, in accordance with the present invention, a control mechanism capable of making the data saved in the disk caches of the respective mainframes coincident with each other is provided in each of these mainframes. (See, e.g., Abstract and paragraphs 22-25).

However, unlike the present invention, Yamamoto does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Yamamoto does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format

converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Yamamoto also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Yamamoto at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Kitamura (Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-312483) discloses a way to share a file in a computer system which have computers and storage devices connected to each other without modifying software on the computers. A back-end server 3 provides three virtual disks having different file and data formats for hosts 1a, 1b, and 1c which support different file and data formats. Each host accesses the respective virtual disks and the back-end server switches processes according as which virtual disk is accessed. Disks 21a and 21b are different in file format, but stored with files of the same contents. When the host 1a writes data, the data are stored on the disk 21a and the back-end server 3 performs file format conversion and reflects the result on the disk 21b, and the host 1c uses the data that the host 1a wrote. (See, e.g., Abstract).

However, unlike the present invention, Kitamura does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format

converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Kitamura does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Kitamura also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Kitamura at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Shima (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0059263) discloses files in various file formats for different operating systems that coexist even under the environment where a number of storage devices are connected to a faster data transfer network such as SAN. The storage management so far has been always attained under the control of an operating system of a host. The present invention provides a SAN-FM server, having a SAN-FS for converting files in a format specific to the operating system into files in a format common to the SAN, for managing files on the storage devices from a SAN-FM to allow to access by a

common file among storage devices. The present invention has a facility for converting a semantic block of data (for example, as a unity of file) having a format specific to a host into a commonly used format for a plurality of storage devices. The present invention further provides a server for controlling these plural storage devices apart from the hosts. A file system commonly used among these storage devices will be built so as to have access to the commonly shared block among devices. (See, e.g., Abstract and paragraphs 9-11).

However, unlike the present invention, Shima does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Shima does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Shima also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Shima at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Tomita (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0059307) discloses a method for transforming data formats between different database systems, an apparatus for executing the method and the program of the method. The object of the present invention is to achieve data transforming method of database management system, which may transform data within the disk storage device when transforming database data formats so as to reduce the system load, when converting data formats between database management systems. A skeleton program for instructing data transformation and a communication program for communication are provided on a host computer, while a data transformation program for transforming data formats and a communication program are provided on a disk storage. For transforming data formats, a request will be sent from the skeleton program via the communication program to the data transformation program in the disk storage, which performs the data format transformation within the disk storage. In the data conversion as shown in FIG. 11, data in a DB 1 format, stored in a disk 200A of a disk storage device 120 will be loaded into a Unix host computer 100B, transformed to data in a DB 2 format by the data extraction/conversion/loading program to write into the disk 200B. The data conversion from the DB format 1 data to the DB format 2 data will be performed by the data transformer program 650. (See, e.g., Abstract and paragraphs 91-94).

However, unlike the present invention, Tomita does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly,

Tomita does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Tomita also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Tomita at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Perinet (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0169792) discloses a method for archiving data using an archiver connected to a data collector having a list of available data sets of an Internet Usage Manager within a predetermined time interval, which includes the steps of obtaining a list of available data sets from the data collector, reading data for a data set from the list, associating read data to the data set, converting all the read data to a predefined archive format once data from each available data set in the list is read, saving the converted data to a file, and waiting for a predetermined time to repeat the foregoing steps. Once all the data has been read for every data set in the list (block 62), the read data is converted to a predefined archive format

(block 66). The preferred archive format is preferably either binary or XML. However, any archive format can be used, and they are within the scope of the present invention. (See, e.g., Abstract and paragraph 36).

However, unlike the present invention, Perinet does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Perinet does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Perinet also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Perinet at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Satoyama (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,327) discloses a method and system for backing up data of data processing devices including fixed length block format data conversion to variable length block format. In a computer system that includes a first computer, a second computer, a first storage apparatus storing

data in a fixed-length block format used by the second computer, and a backup apparatus connected to the first computer and storing data in a variable-length block format, the present invention provides a backup method for backing up data stored in the first storage apparatus to the backup apparatus. The first computer sends the second computer a request to read data in the fixed-length block format. In response to this request, the second computer reads the fixed-length block format data from the first storage apparatus and transfers this data to the first computer. The first computer converts the transferred fixed-length block format data into variable-length block format data. The converted variable-length block format data is stored in the backup apparatus. Volume information used to allow the first computer to access fixed-length block format data is stored in a region distinct from a region in which the fixed-length block format data is stored. Based on information contained in the volume information, the first computer reads the fixed-length block format data from the storage apparatus. In the first computer, the fixed-length block format data is converted to variable-length block format data. The first computer takes the data converted to the variable-length block format and stores it in the backup apparatus. (See, e.g., Abstract and column 3, lines 36-46).

However, unlike the present invention, Satoyama does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Satoyama does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the

storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Satoyama also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Satoyama at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Harrison (U.S. Patent No. 6,691,113) discloses persistent data storage for client computer software programs using a repository that enables client computer software programs to store data securely on a client computer system, subsequently retrieve that data, and optionally share the data in a controlled fashion with authorized client computer software programs. The present invention can be used by both trusted and untrusted client computer software programs that either reside locally on the client computer system or are downloaded from a server computer system. A benefit of the present invention is that it allows untrusted applets to have access to persistent storage without compromising the integrity of the client computer system. Since the present invention controls persistent storage space, not the programmer of the client

computer software program, the burden of insuring storage integrity and security is removed from the programmer. In addition to basic integrity and security features, the present invention provides automatic data format conversion for client computer software programs reading/writing data in the data repository, a commit operation to force in-memory repository data to disk, and automatic expiration to delete the repository after a predetermined time period. The repository can be pre-limited to a maximum size and shared among multiple client computer software programs. Operations on the data repository are defined for setting, getting, removing, committing and converting the data from a source data format to a target data format. (See, e.g., Abstract, column 5, lines 28-34, and column 7, line 65-column 8, line 7).

However, unlike the present invention, Harrison does not teach or suggest a storage system for storing an original file and at least one format converted file of the original file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, Harrison does not teach or suggest that the storage system stores the original file and the at least one format converted file on the storage media and manages a relationship between the original file and the format converted file to permit retrieval of either of the original file and the format converted file as in the present invention as recited in the claims. Harrison also does not teach or suggest that the relationship between the original file and the format converted file is managed by a table that includes at least information of formats to which the original file is converted as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

More particularly, Harrison at a minimum does not teach or suggest the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims.

Therefore, since the cited references at a minimum fail to teach or the above described first feature of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 11 and 21, and further fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention in combination with the other limitations recited in each of the independent claims, it is submitted that all of the claims are patentable over the cited references whether said references are taken individually or in combination with each other.

F. Conclusion

Applicant has conducted what it believes to be a reasonable search, but makes no representation that "better" or more relevant prior art does not exist. The United States Patent and Trademark Office is urged to conduct its own complete search of the prior art, and to thoroughly examine this application in view of the prior art cited herein and any other prior art that the United States Patent and Trademark Office may locate in its own independent search. Further, while Applicant has identified in good faith certain portions of each of the references listed herein in order to provide the requisite detailed discussion of how the claimed subject matter is patentable over the references, the United States Patent and Trademark Office should not limit its review to the identified

portions but rather, is urged to review and consider the entirety of each reference, and not to rely solely on the identified portions when examining this application.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant requests that this Petition to Make Special be granted and that the application undergo the accelerated examination procedure set forth in MPEP 708.02 VIII.

G. Fee (37 C.F.R. 1.17(i))

The fee required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(i) is to be paid by:

☒ the Credit Card Payment Form (attached) for \$130.00.


☐ charging Account _____ the sum of \$130.00.

A duplicate of this petition is attached.

Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (274.43201X00).

Respectfully submitted,

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.



Carl I. Brundidge
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